



The Elizabethan.

Vol. XI. No. 19. WESTMINSTER, DECEMBER 1905. Price 6d.

WESTMINSTER HYMN- WRITERS.

WE recommend to the notice of Old Westminsters an article in *Good Words* for the month of October, entitled 'A School of Hymn-Writers.' For the benefit, however, of those unable to read the original, we give its substance here, at the same time expressing our thanks to the author, Mr. George A. Wade, for a most welcome and interesting notice.

Perhaps even those who use the School Prayer Book daily do not wholly realise that the hymns at the end have almost all been written by Old Westminsters. From the time of George Herbert, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, there has been scarcely a single generation that has produced no hymn-writer from the School. Many of these have

written also on secular themes; indeed, few, if any, of Westminster poets have escaped the religious influence that inspired such noble anthems as 'Hark, the herald angels sing,' or 'Rock of ages, cleft for me.' But in the *School* magazine to recount the lives and writings of these famous Old Westminsters would be a useless—nay, almost an impertinent task; we have but to mention their names: George Herbert, John Austin, John Dryden, Charles Wesley, William Cowper, Augustus Toplady, Joseph Anstice—names celebrated not only in the annals of the School, but in the list of England's leading men of letters—to start some pleasant train of recollection in the mind of each reader who loves and has studied the history of his Alma Mater. We therefore pass from the main subject of Mr. Wade's article, in which he gives us his facts, and approach the end to find his theories, his views on the cause

of this continual fertility in one particular branch of literature. And his answer, as we expected, is 'the shadow of the world-famous Abbey, the inspiration of its great and splendid traditions,' together with 'the beautiful service in that sacred fane; the magnificent music that they hear within its walls.' That is his answer, and we believe it to be true. No boy could live at Westminster, attending service daily in the greatest of all School chapels, wandering at will among its tombs and monuments, knowing its history and records from the sight of his own eyes and the touch of his own hands, without feeling as it were the voice of a mighty Spirit, ever calling upon him to stand up and fight for the honour and advancement of his Church and his God. Yes, without doubt it is the Abbey that leaves so great and lasting an impression on those who are fostered under its shadow, and we should strive in every way to show ourselves worthy of its hallowed name.

COMMEMORATION.

THE Commemoration of the Foundress and Benefactors was held on November 17. The service in the Abbey was attended by a very large number of visitors, about 1,200 invitations having been accepted. Following the precedent of two years ago, the singing was undertaken by a choir comprised of members of the School, assisted by a few O.W.W. The Psalms (148 and 150) and *Te Deum laudamus* were sung to Gregorian Tones, and *Salvator mundi, Domine*, to the immortal canon by Thomas Tallis, composed in 1560, and generally adapted to Ken's Evening Hymn. The quality and volume of the tone of the singing was very good; the pointing of the Psalms was somewhat ragged in places, but the art of chanting is very difficult to an untrained choir; the best piece of singing was that of the prayer *Salva nos, Domine*, which is used as an extra verse to the hymn; this was sung without accompaniment, the parts were well balanced and the pitch sustained. The Precentor intoned the

service, the Dean read the Lesson, and the Headmaster the form of Commemoration.

When it is considered that the Abbey choir was prevented from attending the service on the very last day, and that the School in consequence had to rely on its own unaided efforts, we may be justified in claiming Commemoration of 1905 to have been attended with exceptional if not unprecedented success.

The Headmaster and Mrs. Gow held the usual reception up School after the service.

The following additions have been made to the 'Forma Commendationis' in the Commemoration Service, viz.: on page 5, after 'Georgius alter,' &c., 'Victoria Regina, Indiæ Imperatrix, dilectissimum proximi sæculi et reverendissimum nomen, ad idem dormitorium restaurandum libras quingentas donavit.' On page 7, after 'Ricardus Chenevix Trench,' &c., 'Georgius Gumbleton, Juris Civilis Doctor, inter juris prudentes consultissimus. Maria domina Vincent. Nec prætermittendum est hodie honoratum nomen Sodalitatis Elizabethanae, quae, almae matris et antiqui domicilii memor, quidquid unquam vel ad domum ornandam vel ad instruendos ludos deerat, indefessa liberalitate identidem suggestit.'

School Notes.

THE play this year is the *Adelphi* of Terence. The Play Nights are December 14, 18, and 20.

The offertory on St. Andrew's Day amounted to £3. 7s. 4d.

A brass plate in commemoration of Sir Eliab Harvey has been set up on the oak panelling just before the door of the School.

A whole Play was granted the School by the Headmaster on Monday, November 20.

We congratulate S. McKenna on regaining his 'pinks' after the Old Malvernian match.

A. F. M. Downie, Esq., O.W., has given a prize of £5 for Orations, and promises to continue it in future years.

In the first trial for Orations, which took place on November 24, G. W. Phillips was awarded first place.

Westminsters present and past may be interested to hear that photographs of the Pancake Greeze, by Sir Benjamin Stone, are about to be published by Cassell's in their accounts of 'Local Customs.'

A Field Day was held on Thursday, November 16, and in spite of snow proved highly successful in every respect. Captain Sherwood was in command of the attacking force. Whitgift, Dulwich, and University College Schools also attended. Some members of the corps also attended the Inns of Court Field Day on the following Saturday.

The following is the Football Card filled in to date :—

1905.

Sat.	Sept. 30	v. Clapham Rovers. (Lost, 0-2.)
"	Oct. 7	v. Old Foresters. (Lost, 1-8.)
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Westminsters A. (Lost, 0-5.)
"	Oct. 14	v. Royal Engineers. (Lost, 0-2.)
"	" 21	v. Old Malvernians. (Lost, 0-5.)
"	2nd XI.	v. St. Bartholomew's A. (Lost, 1-2.)
"	Oct. 28	v. Brentwood Rovers. (Lost, 0-6.)
"	Nov. 4	v. Old Etonians. (Lost, 2-4.)
Wed.	" 8	v. Cambridge O. WW. (Won, 2-1.)
Sat.	" 11	v. Old Carthusians. (Scratched.)
"	" 18	v. Old Felstedians. (Lost, 0-4.)
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Foresters A. (Lost, 2-4.)
"	Nov. 25	v. Old Reptonians. (Lost, 2-8.)
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Westminsters A. (Lost, 2-3.)
"	Dec. 2	v. Barnes.
"	" 9	v. Emeriti.
"	" 16	v. Old Westminsters.
"	2nd XI.	v. St. Thomas's Hospital A.

1906.

Sat.	Jan. 20	v. Clapham Rovers.
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Foresters A.
"	Jan. 27	v. Casuals.
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Westminsters A.
"	Feb. 3	v. Beckenham.
Wed.	" 7	v. R. M. C., Sandhurst.
Sat.	" 10	v. Christ Church.
"	2nd XI.	v. R. M. C., Sandhurst, 2nd XI.
Wed.	Feb. 14	v. Old Etonians.
Sat.	" 17	v. Hertford College, Oxford.
Tues.	" 20	v. Winchester College (at Winchester).
Sat.	" 24	v. Hampstead.
Wed.	" 28	v. Old Westminsters.
Sat.	Mar. 3	v. Charterhouse (at Vincent Square).
"	" 10	v. Mr. S. H. Day's XI.
"	" 17	v. Old Harrovians.
"	2nd XI.	v. Old Westminsters A.
"	" 24	v. Mr. L. A. M. Fevez's XI.
"	" 31	T. BB. v. K. SS.

The following is the card of the Debating Society filled in to date :—

Oct. 5.—'That in the opinion of this House the encouragement of Minor Sports at Westminster is not detrimental to the welfare of the rest.'—Proposer, A. P. Waterfield; Seconder,

H. G. F. Longhurst; Opposer, S. F. Johnson. Carried, 13-3.

Oct. 12.—'That this House upholds the conduct of Sweden in the disagreement with Norway.'—Proposer, H. D. Adrian; Seconder, W. R. Birchall; Opposer, E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins. (Lost by acclamation.)

Oct. 19 and 26.—'That this House deplores the employment of Yellow Labour in the Rand.'—Proposer, S. McKenna; Seconder, D. J. Jardine; Opposer, E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins; Carried, 14-9.

Nov. 2.—'That this House would welcome the establishment of friendly relations between Great Britain and Russia.'—Proposer, J. E. Lloyd-Williams; Seconder, M. T. Maxwell; Opposer, J. D. Marks. (Lost by acclamation.)

Nov. 9.—'That this House disapproves the treatment of Volunteer Forces by the Secretary of State for War.'—Proposer, R. E. Nott-Bower; Seconder, R. A. E. Voysey; Opposer, D. J. Jardine. (Lost by acclamation.)

Nov. 16.—'That this House sympathises with Lord Curzon in his recent difficulties.'—Proposer, S. F. Johnson; Seconder, W. A. R. Hadley; Opposer, C. G. Metcalfe. (Carried by acclamation.)

Nov. 23 and 27.—'That in the opinion of this House devolution is an unsuitable method of solving the Irish Question.'—Proposer, E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins; Seconder, S. F. Johnson; Opposer, S. McKenna. (Carried by acclamation.)

Nov. 30.—'That in the opinion of this House, the continuance of the present Ministry in power is in opposition to the spirit of the British Constitution.'—Proposer, A. S. Gaye, Esq.; Seconder, S. McKenna; Opposer, E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins. (Lost, 13-6.)

Dec. 7.—'That in the opinion of this House the Parliamentary session is too short for the work to be done.'—Proposer, D. J. Jardine; Seconder, D. B. I. Hallett; Opposer, S. C. Edgar. (Carried, 9-5.)

Dec. 14.—'That this House approves the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.'—Proposer, R. C. Le Blond; Seconder, M. H. B. Lethbridge; Opposer, A. P. Waterfield.

THE SCOTT LIBRARY.

The following portraits have been presented to the Library :—

Engraving of the Right Hon. Warren Hastings (O.W.), Governor-General of Bengal 1774-85, from the painting by George Romney, in the possession of the India Office; presented by the Secretary of State in the Council of India, through A. G. Scott, Esq.

Engraving of George Carr Glyn (O.W.), engraved by Henry Cousins from the painting by Francis Grant, A.R.A.; presented by A. H. Stenning, Esq. (O.W.)

CADET CORPS.

SOME friends of the late Wilfred Brinton, O.W., who was a very enthusiastic member of the Inns of Court Volunteers, have subscribed the sum of £40, which they have forwarded to the Headmaster, with the request that he will use it for the purpose of founding a prize or prizes for efficiency in the Cadet Corps. It has been decided to purchase a Challenge Cup for an annual Inter-House Competition in shooting, and also to strike a memorial medal, to be

given to the best shot who has also attended a satisfactory number of drills during the year. Details will be announced later.

THE MISSION.

THE Secretary sends us this letter from the Vicar :—

St. Mary's Vicarage,
Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W.,
November 7, 1905.

MY DEAR SARGEANT,—I wish to express our deep gratitude for the gift of the billiard table. It is a great boon to the Club, and I need not say is a most popular institution. The old one has gone to the smaller boys, and gives additional pleasure in their room.

Yours sincerely,
PERCY ANSLEY ELLIS.

THE FIELDS.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* BRENTWOOD ROVERS.

(*Lost, 0—6.*)

IN this match, which was played on Saturday, October 28, the first time that Brentwood Rovers have appeared up Fields, Westminster were unfortunate in not being able to place their full team in the field. The School lost the toss, and Newman kicked off at 2.45. From the start Brentwood Rovers ran down, but their outside left shot behind. Johnson ran down the wing, and tricking the back centred well for Rawlings to head just over the bar. Several good shots were put in, but the visitors' goalkeeper cleared well, having to throw away once or twice. The visitors made several good rushes and were continually looking dangerous, once in particular when a good shot hit the cross-bar and rebounded into play. They were not to be denied, however, and just before half-time Bloomer got away and scored with a shot which gave Nott-Bower no chance to save. About ten minutes after half-time Brentwood Rovers scored an easy goal, the School defence muddling badly. The School now went to pieces, and the visitors ran through and scored three more goals. For the School the shooting of the insides was poor, and the halves and backs seemed to get entirely demoralised during the second half. The visitors, who were a keen fast team, showed great dash and soundness all through.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

R. E. Nott-Bower (goal); H. D. Adrian and S. McKenna (backs); S. C. Edgar, A. E. Rice-Oxley, and A. W. Peacock, (half-backs); D. McManus, W. B. Harris, K. E. Newman, P. T. Rawlings, and S. F. Johnson (forwards).

BRENTWOOD ROVERS.

G. Fraser (goal); H. C. Hughes, E. L. Rose (backs); C. Thompson, R. D. Ramage, C. S. Willis (half-backs); F. Lee, A. Bloomer, J. D. Read, R. Worssam, and G. M. Allman (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD ETONIANS.

(*Lost, 2—4.*)

This game, which was played up Fields on Saturday, November 4, though lacking in combination owing to the greasy state of the ground, was of a fast and interesting character throughout, and resulted in a win for the visitors by four goals to two. The best play was witnessed in the first half, in the opening few minutes of which the Etonians placed two goals to their credit. The opening exchanges were fast and exciting; the Etonian front line playing well together enabled R. C. Gosling and Senhouse to score in the first few minutes. Afterwards the game opened out, and the School began to play better. Johnson taking a pass from Rawlings beat Bagge with a fine shot, and looked like doing so again shortly afterwards, but shot wide. From now till half-time the game was full of incident, and the Etonians crossed over leading by two goals to one. On resuming Rawlings missed a splendid chance with an open goal. Senhouse received the ball close in and gave Nott-Bower no chance to save. This goal was, however, promptly neutralised, as one of the defenders converted a centre by Harris. Bagge conceded a corner, and the ball coming out to T. S. Gosling, that player made a smart run and put on a fourth goal for the visitors. The School forward line which had been rearranged gave a much improved display, but found the opposing backs too fast for them.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

R. E. Nott-Bower (goal); S. McKenna and W. R. Birchall (backs); A. W. Peacock, S. C. Edgar, and D. McManus (half-backs); J. W. Ferguson, S. F. Johnson, K. E. Newman, P. T. Rawlings, and W. B. Harris (forwards).

OLD ETONIANS.

J. B. Bagge (goal); R. O. Bircham and F. S. White (backs); Hon. F. Needham, L. D. Gosling, and Hon. F. K. Kinnaird (half-backs); R. C. Gosling, G. T. Senhouse, H. N. Burroughes, T. S. Gosling, and R. C. O. Frith (forwards).

WESTMINSTER *v.* CAMBRIDGE O.W.W.

This match was played up Fields on Wednesday, November 8. This game proved the first win of the season, and proved to be of a fast and exciting character throughout, the School winning by two goals to one. Walker kicked off for the C.O.W.W., who immediately ran down and shot wide; the School kept the ball mainly in the visitors' half, and after some good combination Newman scored, but was ruled off-side. Soon after this Kirkpatrick put through for C.O.W.W., but was also ruled off-side.

The game continued to be fast and full of incident, but the teams crossed over without being able to score.

In the second half play was confined chiefly to our opponents' half, but Vernon and Kirkpatrick brought relief by a strong run which ended in Vernon shooting high over the bar. From the goal-kick Newman got possession, and putting in a long shot beat Fleuret. Kirkpatrick soon equalised, hitting the cross-bar and heading through from the rebound. The game seemed likely to end in a draw, but Newman managed to score again, and C.O.W.W. being unable to retaliate, the School won as stated.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

R. E. Nott-Bower (goal); S. McKenna and W. R. Birchall (backs); A. W. Peacock, S. C. Edgar, and K. R. H. Jones (half-backs); J. W. Ferguson, S. F. Johnson, K. E. Newman, P. T. Rawlings, and D. McManus (forwards).

C.O.W.W.

F. S. Fleuret (goal); C. Powers and W. J. W. Bonser (backs); F. W. Hubback, R. G. Gardner, and F. C. Failes (half-backs); R. Preston, J. C. Vernon, H. Walker, L. D. Kirkpatrick, and A. P. Davey (forwards).

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD
FELSTEDIANS.

(*Lost*, 0—4.)

This match was played up Fields on Saturday, November 18. Johnson won the toss and chose to defend the Church end. The visitors, immediately after kicking off, ran down and began to attack the Westminster goal; however, the School soon got together and gradually forced the ball down the field, and the School forwards took up the attack. For some time they continued to press, but the Old Felstedian outside left got the ball, ran down and centred in front of the Westminster goal, and after a short scrum the centre put it through (0—1). Encouraged by this success the visitors took up the attack hotly and several times looked very dangerous, but failed to score again till just before half-time, when after several attempts their inside right got through with a good shot (0—2). On changing ends for a short time once more the School attacked, but though sometimes pressing hard, and getting the ball right down to the Felstedian end, the usual weakness in front of goal prevented them from scoring. About half-way through the second half the visitors began again to make persistent rushes, and at last one of their forwards getting clean by our backs added one more to their score (0—3). Then the School began to give way, and the Old Felstedians were attacking all the time, but only managed to score one more before the whistle blew, and thus won by four goals to nil.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

R. E. Nott-Bower (goal); S. McKenna and H. D. Adrian (backs); A. W. Peacock, S. C. Edgar, and D. McManus

(half-backs); J. W. Ferguson, S. F. Johnson, K. E. Newman, P. T. Rawlings, and J. C. Gow (forwards).

The visitors did not leave their names.

2ND XI. *v.* OLD FORESTERS A.

(*Lost*, 2—4.)

This match was played up Fields on Saturday, November 18, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 4 goals to 2. Play began at 2.55, and before long Old Foresters succeeded in scoring twice. Meanwhile, for a short time, play centred round the visitors' goal: several shots were made, till at length Gover succeeded in putting the ball through from a pass from the right wing.

After half-time Old Foresters increased their total to 3, but Gover again scored, the visitors' goalkeeper hesitating to run out; shortly before time the opponents scored again.

Teams :—

WESTMINSTER 2ND XI.

C. C. Treatt (goal); J. C. Davidson and J. Shearman (backs); N. Hamel, A. E. Rice-Oxley, and F. G. Turner, (half-backs); E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins, J. E. Lloyd-Williams, C. Gover, M. T. Maxwell, and E. R. Mason (forwards).

The visitors did not leave their names.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL *v.* OLD
REPTONIANS.

(*Lost*, 2—8.)

This match was played up Fields on Saturday, November 25, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 8 goals to 2. Johnson won the toss and elected to defend the church end. Bryant kicked off for the Old Reptonians, and almost immediately after the start their inside left dribbled through and, sending across, enabled their outside right to open the score. The School, disheartened by this early reverse, were a long time in settling down, and consequently Bryant placed the Old Reptonians still further ahead. The School now played slightly better, and after being on the defence for some time, Newman scored from a break away (1—2). The School continued to press as much as the visitors, but their hesitation in front of goal proved fatal, whereas the Old Reptonians added 4 more goals, chiefly through the agency of Bryant.

In the second half the game was delayed owing to the visiting centre half being kicked in the eye and having to leave the field. The School were the first to score, Newman again being responsible. The game was kept in our half most of the remaining time, but the defence prevailed for some time. The visitors, however, scored twice more, and won as stated. For the visitors the forwards all played well, Bryant and the inside left being especially prominent, always combining well and shooting straight. For the School neither outside was much use, R. Cousins suffering, perhaps, from lack of opportunities. The half-backs were decidedly off-colour, and consequently the backs were unable to bear the brunt of the attack

The visiting team were much neater and faster in every respect.

Teams:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

R. E. Nott-Bower (goal); S. McKenna and W. R. Birchall (backs); A. W. Peacock, S. C. Edgar, and D. McManus (half-backs); J. W. Ferguson, S. F. Johnson, K. E. Newman, P. T. Rawlings, and E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins (forwards).

OLD REPTONIANS.

F. H. Bryant (goal); H. Perks and C. G. Barnard (backs); B. R. Everett, A. K. Peck, and A. L. Mark (half-backs); F. W. Seedorff, P. S. Nichols, C. R. A. Hammond, T. C. Davis, and A. N. Other (forwards).

THE LEAGUE.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Pts
A	—	W 4-0						D 2-2	3
B	L 0-4	—			W 5-2				2
C			—	W 3-1			W 2-1		4
D			L 1-3	—			W 3-2		2
E		L 2-5			—	L 0-2	L 0-3	L 4-5	0
F					W 2-0	—	L 0-4	L 0-4	2
G			L 1-2	L 2-3	W 3-0	W 4-0	—		4
H	D 2-2					W 4-0	W 5-4	—	5

The following are the captains:—

- A.—E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins.
- B.—G. B. Wilson.
- C.—A. P. Waterfield.
- D.—T. E. Rodoconachi.
- E.—A. G. Ogilvie.
- F.—D. B. I. Hallett.
- G.—C. G. Metcalfe.
- H.—H. G. F. Longhurst.

JUNIOR HOUSE MATCHES.

	K.SS.	A.H.	G.	H.BB.	R.	Pts.
K.SS.	—	L 0-1	L 0-4	L 0-2	W 2-0	2
ASHBURNHAM.	W 1-0	—	D 0-0	W 1-0	L 0-1	5
GRANT'S	W 4-0	D 0-0	—	W 5-3	W 1-0	7
H.BB.	W 2-0	W 1-0	L 3-5	—	D 1-1	5
RIGAUD'S	L 0-2	W 1-0	L 0-1	D 1-1	—	3

Grant's thus won the cup after a close fight.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

ON Thursday, October 19, the House met to discuss the following Motion: 'That this House deplores the employment of Yellow Labour on the Rand.' In the unexpected, though unavoidable, absence of S. F. Johnson and P. T. Rawlings, the original seconder and opposer, D. J. Jardine seconded and E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins opposed the Motion.

The PROPOSER (the President) divided his speech into four main heads. First came the question of the need of miners. It was quite a fallacy to suppose that the gold had to be extracted at lightning speed. Such a course would flood the market with gold, and, as a result, send up the prices of all useful commodities. Gold was only chosen for utility's sake as a standard of wealth. If the mines in the Transvaal yielded coal instead of gold there would be good reason for haste; coal, of course, being a real advantage in itself. But with the gold there was no need for haste: it would not get spoilt by remaining underground a little longer. As it was, the Hebrew mine-owners watered stock to a large extent with the object of getting money out quickly to pay their dividends at once, grow rich, sell out, and come and lord it at home in Park Lane.

His second point was the system of getting the yellow labourers, which was utterly scandalous. Collectors of labourers brought all the coolies together to one station, and there explained to them their future life, &c. They pretended to leave the Chinese entire liberty to take or leave the offer; but really the wretched creatures had no choice—if they refused, they were left to starve. Then, when they reached the mines, they could never get their wages until a considerable disturbance had been made in the House of Commons. Proof of their cruel treatment there was not wanting either in the continued riots over floggings. Could the House imagine Welsh mine-owners trying to introduce yellow labourers? Why, even this Government would not allow it! There was clearly no freedom of contract when the choice lay between slavery and starvation.

He then passed on to his third point, the question of advantage either to England or the colony. The South African war had been a miners' war. And some people had been foolish enough to hope that success in it would give an opportunity for labour to the countless unemployed in England. They had been very far deceived. There were three possible classes of labour to be employed: English, Kaffir, and Chinese. Of these the Kaffir was impossible, because the natives could not work underground. The Chinese were objectionable, because of their nature and habits. The English were wholly advantageous. And yet the Chinese had been chosen. The Chinese habits he would deal with later; apart from them, the disadvantages to this country were obvious. The gold was sent to England; true, but through the hands of the Hebrew mine-owners, who

made all the profits; the wages, when they paid, went to the Chinese, and so home to China. And thus all the ready money was passing out of the country, while no more came in. The only other people to profit beside the Hebrew owners were the food contractors. And that was not enough. The colony needed new settlements and new inhabitants; and they were being invaded by Chinese instead of honest Englishmen, who would be of real advantage to an English colony. He would recommend that whole families now starving in our great cities should be transported to the Transvaal, thus both relieving the congestion at home and strengthening the colony abroad.

Finally, the question of success or failure of the system. The Chinese were always breaking compounds, getting out and robbing houses and murdering occupants, both English and Dutch. Naturally this discouraged new settlers. Scarcely anyone thought the compound system would be a success. The conditions of life were absolutely disgusting. Moreover, any white man who brought in an escaped Chinaman received his expenses paid and £1 extra. They are all allowed to carry firearms to protect themselves. The country was in a state of armed defence. If this was an example of Mr. Chamberlain's Imperialism, he thanked Heaven he might be a Little Englander.

The OPPOSER (E. R. J. Ratcliffe-Cousins), in a hastily prepared speech, objected to the Proposer's first argument on grounds of Political Economy. As to the moral degradation he emphasised so strongly, the Chinese are infinitely better looked after than in China, where their conditions of life are unfit for description. They also get far higher wages than they could earn at home. As the Proposer had said, most members of the House were strong Imperialists, and therefore should support the system of yellow labour. He imagined that Englishmen would succeed better than Chinamen in the mines. On the contrary, it suited the latter far more. The work was unhealthy at best, and it was preferable to lose Chinese than English. It would be a thousand times worse to send out shiploads of careless, helpless, ruffianly men from the ranks of the unemployed, who would be an untold danger, and finally starve before they can get to the mines, than to endure the vagaries of the coolies, who, however many times they might escape, could always be brought back again. Consider the case of Australia at the first gold rush, when all the riff-raff of white civilisations assembled at the gold camps, most of whom lived solely by murder and robbery, the effect of which invasion is still seen. That showed the result of the introduction of white labour in a parallel instance. The Proposer enlarged on the filthy conditions under which the coolies are forced to live. He would not deny, but could defend it. The Chinese were naturally filthy, and the present state of things was due to their presence—it was not found before they came. Our only course was to employ yellow labour. The manual nature of the

work would degrade Englishmen for ever in the eyes of the natives if they undertook it.

The SECONDER (D. J. Jardine) said that most of the Opposer's remarks were futile. From a humanitarian point of view he maintained that it was beneficial to take the Chinese anywhere where they are better off than at home. But it was neither beneficial nor just to the people with whom they came in contact. The Chinese were introducing all kinds of disease. Through this example opium was beginning to enslave the nations. Why should we admit into South Africa creatures whom in England we could never tolerate?

A. MCKENNA, Esq., speaking from the visitors' bench, expressed his gratitude for the opportunity of addressing the House again after an interval of seven years. Personally he greatly disapproved of yellow labour, which seemed so scandalous and intolerable that even its most ardent supporters had few arguments in its favour except the usual: 'Agitation against yellow labour is overdone; it has been used by the Radicals as a peg on which to hang every kind of abuse of Imperialism.' He had, therefore, awaited the Opposer's speech with interest to see what objections he might advance. He had been disappointed. While 50 per cent. of the learned member's speech was intended to be humorous, the rest was wholly insincere; and, since insincerity was only a disguise for humour, he was compelled to include the whole under the same head. He had been unfortunate in choosing Australia as an instance of the evils of white labour. He had never been to that country, but believed he was right in saying that the Australians loathed the Chinese so much that they had been forbidden to enter the Commonwealth. Again, the Opposer said: The Chinese are swine by nature, and we are acting most philanthropically in putting them into sties a little better than those of their own country. No; certainly not. As mistress of the world we have a duty towards our poorer neighbours, and are we wholly fulfilling that duty in making their condition a little less bad than before? No; our duty is to do to them as we would have others do to ourselves, and not to be content till their condition is equal to our own. Perhaps some of the Imperialist members of the House were readers of the *Daily Mail*. Clearly he would be advancing strong support of the Motion if he could quote some argument against yellow labour from its pages. With the President's leave, therefore, he would read an extract showing how the writer, himself an inhabitant of the Rand, condemns the Chinese, how they escape in bands of five or ten, and roam the country murdering and pillaging until they are brought back by main force. There were no greater devils on earth than Chinamen when roused. Again, he would describe a celebrated cartoon, recently published, the sight of which almost moved Mr. Lyttelton to tears. The ghosts of two British soldiers over their graves in the Transvaal, seeing a gang of Chinamen approach,

chained hand and foot, driven by whips, guarded by armed warders, ask 'Is that what we died for?' and could any member of the House truthfully maintain that it was? There were three points of view from which we should consider the question—that of the Chinaman, the Englishman, and the Boer. The Chinese had been guaranteed by the House of Commons a minimum wage of 2s. a day; by Lord Milner, 1s. a day. They were actually receiving less than that 1s. Many were deceived by the collectors, who did not tell them under what conditions they would work underground and in mines. Their wives were supposed to be allowed to come out to them, but very few did. They could send back part of their wages home, but it had to pass through the hands of a collector, who managed to appropriate most of it to himself. Are we justified in allowing this state of affairs to continue, which, if the victims were our own relations, we should never dream of permitting? Next, from the Englishman's side, it was said that there would be plenty of room for white men as overseers. On the contrary, the result is just the reverse. The number of white overseers is rapidly decreasing. We are not planting good colonists such as are so much needed, and we are exhausting the wealth of the country and introducing nothing new. Lastly, the Boers naturally loathe the present state of things, when they can never leave their house without the fear of finding it on their return robbed and their families butchered. They are, of course, beginning to chafe under British rule.

Finally, he begged the House not to be prejudiced by the fact that the Radicals had supported the Motion. Questions of such importance as this should be judged without any bias or prejudice—solely on the merits or demerits of the case. They were in the position of a jury, and as such were bound, under oath, to give an unbiassed decision, and that most suited to the facts of the case. If they regarded the case in this light there could be but one verdict to the question of Chinese labour now being tried, and that was 'Guilty.'

As it had then struck the quarter, the PRESIDENT put the question to the House whether the Motion should be continued, and this having been carried, the Meeting was adjourned.

On Thursday, October 26, the House met to continue the discussion of the same Motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT spoke first. He wished to discuss an argument which had been strongly emphasised by those who had supported the Motion at the last meeting, namely, that yellow labour was depriving the English unemployed of a large and remunerative field of work in South Africa. On the authority of one who had spent a considerable time there, he assured the House that it was absolutely impossible for an Englishman to work at the mines

owing to the intolerable nature of the climate. Nor was it likely that Englishmen would go out to work cheek by jowl with such people as Kaffirs underground. Yet even if the difficulties of climate and fellow-workmen were removed, he greatly doubted whether a sufficient percentage of the unemployed, after the elimination of the unfit, would be found willing to suffer expatriation in order to receive a wage of less than 1s. a day—the largest sum, to quote from supporters of the Motion, that an impoverished country could afford! Someone might say that Chinamen were equally unwilling to leave home, but this apparently was not the case. Nearly always they were only too well pleased to escape from the brutal treatment they experienced there by taking refuge abroad. Their behaviour in South Africa had certainly not been satisfactory, but this could be remedied by a fuller system of overseership, which would also give a far better form of labour to the British unemployed, while the Chinese would be greatly benefited by thus coming into contact with civilisation, both in education and religion. The fact that the Japanese had seriously thought of adopting Christianity as their national creed strengthened this argument. Lastly, he would point out that the honourable visitor, in spite of his warnings to the House, had himself been guilty of party feeling in his criticism of Mr. Lyttelton. He concluded by reminding the House that if South Africa were to lose yellow labour she must be ruined by lack of a substitute, and thus the devotion and hardship of the Boer War would have indeed been all in vain.

P. T. RAWLINGS then spoke. Feeling that many members of the House cherished somewhat erroneous ideas on the subject, he would endeavour to enlighten them by a brief history of the mines. Before the Boer War the mines, worked by black labour, were paying a respectable dividend and working at a normal rate. When the outbreak of war closed the mines, the native employes had to find labour in the army as servants, &c. Here they raised fair sums, and having no longer any need for work, they one and all trekked northwards to settle down in peace and idleness, and only when they had spent this money would they return. Meanwhile it was decided to import yellow labour to fill the places thus left vacant. For it was clear that some imported labour had to be used, and no other was possible. Granting that the average British labourer *could* do the work, he never would do it for such poor wages. In a community of 50,000 British unemployed there would be far more outrage and violence than there was at present. It was objected that the Chinese were treated as slaves, but the few outrages that had occurred were due to the excessive freedom allowed them. No one objected to the Indian labour imported by Natal, in which a precisely similar form of expatriation was used. Why should they condemn Chinese? Finally, it was impossible for black men and white to work together

underground. The importation of yellow labour made the blacks work harder. We must not be led astray like the average John Bull by the passionate outcries of emotional politicians.

E. R. J. RATCLIFFE-COUSINS said that the introduction of Chinese labour was not without precedent. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry had imported Malay labour to the West Indies, and there had been no outcry. Yet the very same party was now declaiming against the same act on the part of the Conservatives. No doubt the Chinese were lawless and dangerous at first when it was impossible to let the Boers carry arms so soon after the war, but now they might defend themselves. We should be allowed to make up the expenses of the war out of the conquered country. There was plenty of employment for unemployed as overseers. In Lanarkshire there are about 15,000 or 20,000 Poles imported as labourers. In answer to Mr. Jardine's assertion, he was creditably informed that the natives had not taken to opium; it was even the opposite case, the Chinese were learning some bad habits from the Kaffirs.

The PRESIDENT then rose, and asked what authority the hon. gentleman had for his statement that the white man could not work in the mines. White men and Chinese can work there, but Kaffirs cannot. As for white and black men working side by side, did not Lascar stokers and white engineers work under the same conditions on board ship? Why, then, should it be impossible in the mines? If Englishmen settle in a colony it benefits themselves, the colony, and the whole community; the settlement of Chinamen does not. When more money is paid to labourers in South Africa more money is introduced and kept in the colony, which Englishmen, by claiming a higher wage, will be strengthening. As for the arguments of improving the Chinese by contact with civilised whites, religious toleration prevailed in South Africa, and there was no attempt to put down opium smoking. That was not his idea of improving an inferior race. The best way to put down the 'degrading influence' of the 'yellow men' was not to admit it at all. He did not believe that Kaffir labour, as previous speakers thought, was required. The best man for the work was the British workman, who might, and would, have a higher wage than 1s. a day, thereby, as he had shown, benefiting the colony.

P. T. RAWLINGS here rose to point out that if higher wages were given no respectable dividends could be paid.

The PRESIDENT replied by asking why it was necessary to have such high dividends in order to benefit the few owners and shareholders by robbing the majority, the lower labouring classes. Mr. Rawlings further said that more outrages would be committed by British unemployed than were by the Chinese; but the Englishman fears death and the Chinaman does not—that difference was all important in answering such a question. In answer to Mr. Ratcliffe-Cousins' claim for large dividends as a

reward for the expenses of the war, he would repeat a phrase of the hon. visitor's last week, and ask whether the Boer War had really been fought for the introduction of yellow labour. The same speaker's argument from Pole labourers fell flat, since Poles could not compare with Chinese in viciousness of character. Yellow labour was not benefiting the colony; the wages went through the Chinese to China, and to take gold out of a country could not possibly benefit it. Finally, he would appeal to the House on the ground of morality. Had any man a right to make another undergo without cause what he would not willingly bear himself? If they would look at the question in this light, he felt sure that they could not fail to vote in favour of the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT complained that the President had denied an argument of his, backed by a good authority, without giving any proof of his rejection of it. In these circumstances he maintained that the authority he quoted had the greater weight, and he reiterated his assertion that Englishmen could not stand the work in the mines. There could be no comparison between Lascars and engineers on board ship and white men in the mines; in one case they were separate, in the other side by side.

P. T. RAWLINGS said that Chinamen shipped for the mines of their own free will.

The PRESIDENT interrupted by reminding the House that only last week he had disproved that statement.

P. T. RAWLINGS suggested that on that question they should agree to differ. Against the President's assertion that to take gold out of a country ruins it, he would quote the instance of Australia. Most of her gold mines had been worked out, and that extraction of wealth had made her one of the first countries of the world. But in the present case, as a matter of fact, money was not going out of the country. Wages to the amount of £315,000 had been paid, £15,000 of which had been sent away to China, while the rest remained in the colony.

J. D. MARKS gave a few statistics. Wages of the Chinese had been 1s. 4d. a day, working out, for 25,000 labourers, to a total of £315,000, as Mr. Rawlings had said.

E. R. J. RATCLIFFE-COUSINS said that some system should be used in the mines such as holds good on board ship, in which the Chinese should be entirely subordinate. The miners' war of which Mr. Chamberlain spoke was to remedy the injuries done to miners on the spot, not for possible pecuniary advantages.

The PRESIDENT—after saying that the British unemployed would work under greatly improved conditions, not following the filthy mode of life such as the Chinese know out there—then put the Motion before the House, the result on a show of hands being:—

For the Motion, 14; against the Motion, 9. The Motion was therefore carried by 14 votes to 9.

House Notes.

K.SS.—An epidemic of colds, influenza and chicken-pox has been playing sad havoc with the cast, and we were in consequence very late in moving lockers. The full undress rehearsal, however, took place on the stage, which was just up in time. We must congratulate J. W. Ferguson on playing for the School, and on his 'Third's' and College Colours; also J. F. C. Gow on his first appearance for the 2nd XI. The Literary Society has read *Twelfth Night*, and has concluded its readings for this term. Several of our number are on the eve of departure for Oxford or Cambridge. We wish them all success in their scholarship examinations.

ASHBURNHAM.—We have to offer Mr. A. H. Aglionby (O.W.) our very sincere, although tardy, congratulations on playing in the Oxford Freshmen's match, in which we hear with pleasure he greatly distinguished himself. D. J. Jardine has by strenuous efforts got the Fives and Racquets ties through the first round; he is to be greatly complimented on this. Very many thanks to J. D. Marks on his valuable addition to the Upper Library; we trust that this library will soon rival the one possessed by the School. We were very sorry to see our Juniors defeated by Rigaud's, but this does not detract from the promise shown by several members of the team, and the able manner in which they were led by J. C. Davidson, under the fostering care of G. E. A. Whitworth. We note with pleasure that a great zeal for signalling has arisen in the House. Condolences to W. B. Harris on his enforced exeat. We sympathise with C. C. Treatt on the accident to his finger sustained while carrying on scientific research.

GRANT'S.—*The Elizabethan's* greed for House Notes appears to be insatiable. The demand comes in like a recurring decimal with ever-increasing frequency, and gives us no time to do anything worth recording. The Literary Society have read the *Merchant of Venice* and *The School for Scandal*, and will not meet again until next term. The Debating Society have finished the debate on Cromwell, and brought their session to a close. The Yard ties are in the semi-demi-semi-final round, and there seems to be some chance of their finishing this term. We had five representatives in the 'Colts' XI. :—Hadley, Reed, Shearman, Rawson and Wylde. No one came forward on behalf of the House for 'Orations,' but we contributed to the success of the show by our hearty applause, distributed equally and impartially to all the candidates.

H.BB.—Our first duty is to congratulate R. P. Phillips on winning the first part of 'Orations,' and we hope he will be equally successful in the other parts. Our Juniors did very well in beating College (2-1),

but they were defeated by Grant's (5-3) after a good game; in this match Feasey did very well, scoring all the three goals. We are glad to see that Mr. A. H. Pearson (O.W.) has been so successful in the cross-country running at Cambridge. Our Fives ties are progressing slowly; H. J. Massingham and D. L. Summerhays have beaten A. E. Spencer and C. C. Gover, while C. Circuit and F. G. Hunter were defeated by B. Y. T. Worthington and F. G. Turner. We heartily congratulate C. C. Gover on receiving his House Colours after the 2nd XI. match *v.* Old Foresters 2nd XI.; also D. L. Summerhays on playing for the Colts *v.* Old Westminsters' B.

We also have to congratulate an old Home Boarderite, J. F. Carr, on his election as President of the Hardwick Debating Society.

RIGAUD'S.—Since our last publication of House Notes, our Juniors have played Grant's and Ashburnham; they were defeated by the former, but won a very creditable victory over the latter, chiefly owing to the efforts of C. M. Alport.

We were glad to see a large number of old Rigaudites at Commemoration, including S. M. Anderson, Esq., O.W., just home from South Africa. We should also like to congratulate the six old members of the House for the assistance which they gave to the O.W.W. team against the Old Foresters, when the O.W.W. won an easy victory. A report, at present unsubstantiated, has reached us that J. K. Hepburn, Esq., O.W., has received an appointment in the 'Woods and Forests.'

At the recent field-day near Reigate, several members of the House were present, and all, we are glad to say, returned without injury to life or limb. We regret to announce that Gordon has fallen a victim to the fashionable complaint of chicken-pox, and up to the time of writing is still out of School. We wish him a speedy recovery. Since the opening of the new Racquet Court we are glad to see considerable enthusiasm up the House, and we are credibly informed that at least one racquet has been broken beyond hope of repair.

Old Westminsters.

MR. C. M. BARKER has been elected President of the Incorporated Law Society. He came down to ask for a Play in recognition of his attaining the highest honour in his profession.

Mr. H. W. De Sausmarez, Judge of his Majesty's Supreme Consular Court for the Ottoman Dominions, has received the honour of knighthood.

Mr. G. H. U. Corbett and Mr. R. C. Jewesbury have been admitted M.R.C.S.

Mr. H. D. G. Law was on the last list of successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The Rev. F. L. Moysey, who is thought to be the oldest Westminster, kept his ninetieth birthday on November 9th.

The Rev. R. B. Dickson, Vicar of Stewkeley, has been presented by the Bishop of Oxford to the vicarage of Speen, in Berkshire.

In the first round of the Arthur Dunn Cup at Queen's Club on October 28, Old Westminsters beat Old Salopians by 1 goal to love. In the second round Old Westminsters beat Old Felstedians by 7 goals to *nil*.

The Rev. A. P. Dawson and Mr. A. S. Willett have paid Life Compositions to *The Elizabethan*.

Birth.

ON November 6, the wife of Henry Seward Cowdell, of a son.

Marriage.

WATERFIELD — GARDNER. — On October 27, at Bombay, Frederick Waterfield, E.I.C.S., youngest son of Sir Henry Waterfield, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B., to Barbara, only child of John Pritt Gardner, of Hayley Hall, Staffordshire.

Obituary.

WE have to record the death of WILLIAM HENRY LIPSCOMBE. Born in 1836, a son of the Bishop of Jamaica, he was admitted in 1844, became Q.S. in 1851, and left in 1854 to enter the office of the Paymaster-General. Not long afterwards he obtained a post in Dublin Castle, which he resigned a short time ago. He returned to England, and died on November 18.

WE have also to regret the death of FRANCIS HOLDSWORTH HUNT. Born in 1846, a son of a Bencher of the Inner Temple, he was admitted in 1861 and went to Trinity College, Cambridge, whence he graduated in 1870. He was called to the Bar, and afterwards went into the Stock Exchange. He was married twice, and leaves a widow.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of *'The Elizabethan.'*

FROM OUR OXFORD CORRESPONDENT.

DEAR SIR,—Once again comes your stern command for an Oxford letter, and once again comes the feeling of its difficulty. But this Term it should be less difficult than usual, for do we not welcome gladly ten O.W.W., most of whom have come to the House? Among them are Mr. E. F. C. Mosse, Mr. O. H. Walters, Mr. G. M. S. Oldham, Mr. H. I. P. Hallett, Mr. R. W. Reed, Mr. W. F. H. Waterfield, Mr. E. W. Lane-Clayton, Mr. G. R. Y. Radcliffe; while Merton claims Mr. H. C. Beech, and Corpus, Mr. A. H. Aglionby.

Despite the brevity of their time up here, many have distinguished themselves. Mr. Walters and Mr. Aglionby both played in the Freshers' match, and both were marked men; while at the Union Mr. Hallett has already placed his foot firmly on the ladder, and after only one short speech has been asked to speak on the paper.

Mr. Oldham is as strenuous as ever, and so far he has confined himself to the Boat Club.

Of the other O.W.W. that are up, or have lately been so, we congratulate Mr. Mavrogordato on his first in Greats, and we are glad to see Mr. G. K. A. Bell still among us.

Mr. A. T. Coleby has been representing the 'Varsity at Association, and we feel confident that he deserves to continue to do so.

We regret to see that Mr. G. Schwann has departed, and no longer do we hear the impulsive hoot of 'Puffing Billy.' Mr. J. E. Y. Radcliffe has apparently taken up his abode in Oxford for good (!), and is busy helping to organise a Granite O.W. dinner. Mr. J. K. Hepburn played with some success in the Seniors' match.

So much for O.W.W.; let us now all join in hearty wishes for more success for the School team, and another triumph for the Play.

I am, Sir,
Yours,

EX AEDE CHRISTI.

To the Editor of *'The Elizabethan.'*

FROM OUR CAMBRIDGE CORRESPONDENT.

DEAR SIR,—Your urgent demand for a Cambridge letter comes as usual at a time when our Term is drawing to an end, and we are gradually beginning to realise that fact. In the press of other work, I have endeavoured to snatch a few moments for your letter, and must beg for indulgence if I cannot do it full justice. We welcome this Term a somewhat smaller number of O.W.W. among us than usual, and have not yet had time to see whether they surpass in quality the numerically larger entries of other years. At Trinity we have Hackforth, Leach, and Whitworth; at Jesus, Walker and Davey, while we have not yet been able to locate Wilcocks and Preston, the latter of whom we understand has returned to Westminster circles from a short and perhaps adventurous sojourn in Russia.

A week ago we had a highly successful smoking concert, and were not a little satisfied to see an increase—nay, a doubling—of Westminster talent. Last year, alas! we could boast of but one performer, and this year we actually had two, who perhaps contributed not the least entertaining portion of the programme. A. C. Bottomley sustains Westminster's reputation on the chess-board, and indeed is Secretary to the University Club; while G. T. Boag has taken a long farewell of the Granta.

Rumour—nay, more than rumour—has it that your epilogue for the ensuing Play is of Cambridge origin. We trust you will be satisfied with it.

Old Westminster doings up here are very prominent, but we are all so modest and do not like to bring our actions before the public gaze. Gardner is playing golf, some of us play hockey and some continue to play the game which they learnt at Westminster, though it would seem without conspicuous success.

The Westminster element among the Scythians is very powerful, and is no doubt mainly responsible for their almost unbeaten record.

We may hope shortly to see an epoch-making translation of Aristotle's *Physics* from the pen of the only Westminster 'Fellow' in Cambridge, namely, R. K. Gaye. We regret that his brother has left us to shine among the stars of Lincoln's Inn.

With best wishes for all success in the Play this year,

I remain, Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

TRIN. COLL., CAMB.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—In the October number of THE ELIZABETHAN Mr. Fevez abuses the patriotism and *esprit de corps* of latter-day O.W.W. He refers to a meeting of the O.W.C.C., at which, at the time of writing, he only anticipates five or six fellows turning up. Many members of the Club—myself among them—had no notice of this meeting. If he remembers this, I do not think he will accuse us of selfishness and utter indifference. We have not yet heard the result of the meeting.

I am, yours truly,

A LIFE MEMBER OF THE O.W.C.C. AND O.W.F.C.

OLD WESTMINSTERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

Woodgate House, Cambridge Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

DEAR SIR,—In case you may care to put this information in THE ELIZABETHAN as being of interest to Old Westminsters, I am writing to say that I am now the Hon. Sec. of the Old Westminsters' Football Club, and C. Kent, of 79 Finchley Road, N.W., is the Assist. Hon. Sec.

I know you will be glad to hear that the Old Westminsters are undoubtedly in a more flourishing condition than they have been for some few years past. On October 21 we had the three teams out, and none of them were beaten; in fact a strong 'B' team beat Highgate School 2nd XI. 7 to 2. Moreover, the 'A' team has not yet been beaten. There seems to be a growing keenness among Old Westminsters which is very laudable; it certainly has been lying dormant long enough, though, as shown by Mr. Fevez's letter in the last issue of THE ELIZABETHAN, I fear it does not apply to Cricket, and we can always do with more in the Football Club.

The 'A' and 'B' teams are in charge of Kent, while I take charge of the 1st.

Yours faithfully,

REGINALD S. SUMMERHAYS.

To the Editor of 'The Elizabethan.'

DEAR SIR,—Your note to my letter in your last issue interests but puzzles me. In the first place you say, '1889 or thereabouts.' Is there any doubt about it? Your own columns relate the publication of the School Prayer Book containing the Service, and later in a very brief note record its performance in the year 1889. Was it ever held previously? In the second place, you speak of a 'special day set apart for a jubilee when College was still undivided.' I am not quite sure that I understand the latter phrase, but take it to mean 'when all the K.S.S. were boarders.' But *was* a day set apart? What day was it? Was it ever observed? In what years? and how?

Election, of course, had its ceremonies, but the nearest approach to a Commemoration in my day (1868-1875) was the reading of the prayer, 'Pro fundatrice nostra Elizabetha regina,' after morning school on certain early plays (I forget which). Surely this hardly deserves the name of Jubilee.

If such a day ever existed, it would be most interesting to know what it was, and when and why it ceased to be observed.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

W. H. A. COWELL.

[By the Public Schools Act, the original College of St. Peter's was divided into the Collegiate Church or Dean and Chapter and the School or St. Peter's College. The date of foundation was taken as 1560, and Jubilees and Centenaries were observed. We do not know what was done in 1860, the last date before the division. In any case the present School Commemoration, as one confined to the School, could not have been held before the Act, but in spirit it represents the Service in which the undivided College used to do honour to the memory of the foundress.—*Communicated.*]

ERRATUM.

VOL. XI., page 201, for 'Felsteodians,' and page 216, for 'Felsteadians,' read 'Felstedians.'

Our Contemporaries.

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following:—*The Allynian* (2), *Eton College Chronicle* (5), *The Cliftonian*, *The Oxford Magazine*, *The Carthusian*, *The Felstedian*, *The County Gentleman* (4), *The Edinburgh Academy Chronicle* (2), *The Blundellian*, *The National Service Journal*, *The Cheltonian*, *The Radleian*, *The Meteor* (2), *The Salopian*, *The Trinity University Review*, *The Lancing College Magazine* (2), *The Working Men's College Journal*, *The Malvernian*, *Our Boys' Magazine*, *The Tonbridgian*, *The Wykehamist*, *The Melburnian*, *The Blue*, *The Newtonian*, *The Rossallian*, *The Harrovian*, *The Durban High School Magazine*, *The Haileyburian*, *The Fettesian*, *The Pauline* (2), *The Granta*, *The King's College School Magazine*, *The Geelong Grammar School Quarterly*.

NOTICES.

All contributions to the February number of *The Elizabethan* should reach the Editor at 3 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, on or before January 20.

Contributions must be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents must enclose their names with contributions, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Subscribers are requested to notify any change of address to the Secretary, 3 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Any subscriber having spare copies of No. 2, Vol. I.; Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, Vol. IV.; No. 22, Vol. VIII.; or Nos. 2, 6, Vol. IX., of *The Elizabethan* will very greatly oblige the Editor by communicating with him.

The terms of subscription to *The Elizabethan* are as follows (payable in advance):—

	£	s.	d.
ANNUAL (payment in advance)	0	4	0
TRIENNIAL "	0	10	6
LIFE COMPOSITION	5	0	0
" " (after the age of 30)	4	0	0
" " (" " 45)	3	0	0
" " (" " 60)	2	0	0

Subscriptions now due should be forwarded at once to J. SARGEANT, Esq., Little Dean's Yard, Westminster School, S.W. (not addressed 'The Treasurer').

The Editor is not responsible for the opinions of his contributors or correspondents.

Floreat.